

SECRET

VON MEYER, George

28 May 1954

R.I. File #32-7-10-90 is a bulky document entitled Survey of the Russian Emigration. Page 29 of the document indicates that one George MEYER is a member of the Supreme Monarchical Council. The members were elected to office in November 1949.

Page 135 of the document cited in the above paragraph indicates that one George MEYER is a member of the Presidium of the ATSGEMR (not otherwise identified).

R.I. File 32-6-6-452 reflects that Subject's full name is Georg Konstantinovitich MEYER (or Mayer). He emigrated in 1921 to Yugoslavia and has been in Germany since the end of 1941. He was born on 19 September 1897 at Volok Russia.

R.I. File 32-6-6-327 dated 21 June 1950 reflects that the Subject was employed as a staff member by one BARANOVSKI.

R.I. File ☐ ☐ dated 22 April 1953 reflects that the Subject was employed between 1942-1944 by the German Foreign Office in Berlin. He was educated at the Alexander Lyceum in Petrograd from 1914-1917 (not 1914-1918 as per Biographic Data Sheet). He served in General Vlasov's Liberation Committee from 1944-1945.

A review of R.I. Registry File ☐ disclosed that this file has as its Subject one George VON MEYER. This file revealed the following information: Subject was born on 19 September 1897 in Rostov, Russia. He received his secondary education and higher legal training at the Aleksandrovsky Tyce in St. Petersburg, which prior to the revolution in 1917, was one of the two privileged institutions for training young noblemen for government service.

Subject participated in the Civil War in Southern Russia by joining the White Anti-Communist armies of General Denikin and WRANGEL serving in the cavalry as an officer. He left Russia in 1920 with General WRANGEL's Army. In 1921 Von MEYER took up residence in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, where he was successful, on a small scale in commercial and business affairs. He became a shareholder in the "Ruska KREDITNA Zadruga" loan and savings society in Belgrade. Prior to World War II he took no active part in the social and

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political life of the Russian emigrants in Yugoslavia.

According to one Nikolai Krasnovich BARANOVSKI, a well known emigre personality, Subject was employed from 1942-1944 by propaganda Agencies of the Foreign Office in Berlin and of the Ministry of Propaganda, being employed at the same time by a German firm.

In 1944-1945, he served in the Civil Service Administration (Citizens' Section) of General Andrei VLASOV's Committee of Liberation of the Peoples of Russia (LVR). General BARANOVSKI was chairman of this administration. In connection with this, Subject began to display an interest in politics, especially interesting himself in the question of the interrelationships between former White Russian emigres and General VLASOV's anti-Communist movement. In early 1945, Subject allegedly stated, while in conversation with other White Russian emigres that he considered himself a supporter of Vlasov in a future Russia, but that it was necessary to support the VLASOV movement as an intermediate step in the struggle against Communists.

After World War II he took up residence in Munich, Germany. In 1947 he became a close associate of the above mentioned BARANOVSKI who was at the time operating an intelligence network furnishing information to Western intelligence services. Subject took an active part in the struggle between BARANOVSKI and one General Peter YU GLASERAP. GLASERAP, who is deceased was formerly the head of the Soviet Andreobago Flaga (Union of St. Andrew's Flag (SAF) A Great Russian Organization of rightist leanings. This fight was conducted openly by the Subject and resulted in an almost complete dissolution of SAF. Subject published an article in the Paris Russian newspaper Russkoye Slovo under the pseudonym "Ivan Pravitsov". The article was directed against GLASERAP stating that GLASERAP deserved to Subject Russian emigres to German influence and expressing disapproval of the Russian officers who fought against the Soviets during World War II in the ranks of the Russian Guard Corps (RGK) in Serbia.

The Subject was one of the founders in 1948 of the "Anti-Communist Centre of the Liberation Movement of the Peoples of Russia" (located in Munich) and a member of the central collegium of the organization (ATC) which, although never formally dissolved, no longer exists. He was elected to the Supreme Monarchist Council (VMS) located in Munich, and soon began to exert considerable influence on the policies of that Council.

As an associate of Nikolai BARANOVSKI, Subject made a number of trips from Munich to France and Switzerland in 1947-1950. On these trips he met, in Paris, Professor Sergei MELNIKOV, Chairman of the Russian Committee for the Freedom of Russia, and the editor of the magazine VOZROZHDENIE (Renaissance). He wrote a few articles for this

magazine and was made its business representative in Germany.

Subject was reportedly a member of the committee of the United Nations Veterans (UNV) an Anti-Communist directing committee for the mass organization "Union of Young Veterans."

In 1949, Subject mentioned to Munich editor writer that he was planning to leave for the United States or Argentina but not until 1951 did he indicate the preliminary steps to make him eligible for entry into the United States as a Displaced Person.

The files revealed no further pertinent identifiable information.

Special Agent
Special Agent in Charge